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February 13, 1998

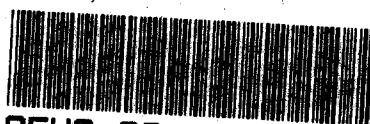
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OUR FILE NO.

11737.52819



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(Attn: FYI Coordinator)
Office of Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Contains No GDI

Re: FYI -- Submission of Information to FIFRA Section 6(a)(2) Office

Dear Sir or Madam:

CAS No. 106-46-7

We are writing to inform you pursuant to Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. §2607(e), that counsel for the Chlorobenzene Producers Association on behalf of CPA and certain of its members,^{1/} submitted to EPA's FIFRA 6(A)(2) Document Processing Desk on February 13, 1998, a copy of an unofficial translation of a document which purports to be a risk assessment of paradichlorobenzene conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare. The translation indicates that the National Institute of Health Science in Japan, at the request of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) undertook to assess the risk of inhalation exposure to paradichlorobenzene in humans, and determined that the previous carcinogenicity studies conducted in rats and mice, due to the specific mechanisms involved, appear to be of no relevance to humans. Neither CPA nor any of its members is a sponsor of the risk assessment. In addition, due to the limited information available to CPA and

^{1/} CPA is an industry association consisting of the following companies: Solutia, PPG Industries, Inc., Standard Chlorine Chemical Company and Bayer Corporation. All the above companies except Bayer have registrations under FIFRA for the substance referred to in the document transmitted.



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(Attn: FYI Coordinator)
January 26, 1998
Page 2

its members, we are unable to verify the conclusion in the risk assessment or its scientific validity. The attached translation is unofficial and may not properly reflect the actual language contained in the original version of the report.

This report is being submitted by CPA to provide information to EPA, and the information reflected herein may or may not constitute data required to be submitted by the registrants pursuant to Section 8(e) of TSCA. To the extent this information is not encompassed by the express language of Section 8(e), this submission should in no way be construed as an admission by CPA or its member companies that the legal authority of EPA to require submission of data pursuant to Section 8(e) is broader than the express language of that provision.

No claim of confidentiality is made for information contained in this submission pursuant to Section 14(c) of TSCA.

Please direct any correspondence or inquiries regarding this report to me at the above listed address.

Very truly yours,



R. Bruce Dickson
for PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER LLP

Counsel for the Chlorobenzene Producers Association

cc: Chlorobenzene Producers Assoc.

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FIFRA 6(a)(2) Document Processing Desk
Program Management and Support Division (H-7504C)
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Re: Follow-Up Report Pursuant to FIFRA 6(a)(2) 44492601

Dear Sir or Madam:

As a follow-up to our previous submission of January 29, 1997, pursuant to Section 6(a)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), 7 U.S.C. § 136d(a)(2), and EPA regulations promulgated thereunder, 40 C.F.R. §§ 153.61-153.79, the enclosed report is being submitted by counsel for the Chlorobenzene Producers Association ("CPA") (EPA ~~Registration No. 59011~~) on behalf of CPA and the following three CPA member companies:

Solutia
(EPA Company Number (pending)^{1/})

PPG Industries, Inc.
(EPA Company Number 000748)

from
Norman (OPP)
Spurling
305-5835

^{1/} Solutia is the successor to Monsanto Company's chlorobenzene production business after Monsanto's reorganization. Monsanto's EPA Company number was 000524. Solutia is seeking transfer of Monsanto's registrations and will petition for a new company number.

FIFRA 6(a)(2) Document Processing Desk
February 13, 1998
Page 2

Standard Chlorine Chemical Company
(EPA Company Number 001759)

The attached report is an unofficial translation of a document which purports to be a risk assessment of paradichlorobenzene conducted by [REDACTED]. The translation indicates that the National Institute of Health Science in Japan, at the request of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) undertook an assessment the risk of inhalation exposure to paradichlorobenzene in humans, and determined that the previous carcinogenicity studies conducted in rats and mice, due to the specific mechanisms involved, appear to be of no relevance to humans. Neither CPA nor any of its members is a sponsor of the risk assessment. In addition, due to the limited information available to CPA and its members, we are unable to verify the conclusions in the risk assessment or its scientific validity.

This report is being submitted by CPA to provide information to EPA, and the information reflected herein may or may not constitute data required to be submitted by the registrants pursuant to Section 6(a)(2) of FIFRA. To the extent this information is not encompassed by the express language of Section 6(a)(2), this submission should in no way be construed as an admission by CPA or its member companies that the legal authority of EPA to require submission of data pursuant to Section 6(a)(2) is broader than the express language of that provision.

No claim of confidentiality is made for information contained in this submission pursuant to Section 10(d)(1)(A), (B) or (C) of FIFRA. However, we would like to point out that the attached translation is unofficial and may not properly reflect the actual language contained in the original version of the report.

Please direct any correspondence or inquiries regarding this report to me at the above listed address.

Very truly yours,



R. Bruce Dickson

of PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER LLP

Counsel for the Chlorobenzene Producers Association

Attachments

cc: Chlorobenzene Producers Assoc (w/ att.)

444926-01

THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL TRANSLATION OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT
OF P-DICHLOROBENZENE CONDUCTED BY THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND WELFARE OF JAPAN. ~~THIS~~ IS A TRANSLATION BY
~~S.T. CHEMICAL CO. LTD.~~ ONLY FOR PRIVATE USE.

061501

1997.8

p-Dichlorobenzene(DCB) Risk Assessment

Specialist committee for household goods
(Toxicity section)

1. Background

The report of carcinogenicity study by inhalation of p-dichlorobenzene (DCB) in rats and mice, conducted by Japan Industrial Safety and Health Association / Japan Bioassay Research Center (JBRC), dated on 30 November 1995 was submitted. This is the first report on carcinogenicity study by inhalation of DCB in the world.

Considering that a main route of exposure of humans to DCB is inhalation of vaporized PDCB in air, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) decided to assess a risk for humans, and entrusted the risk assessment to National Institute of Health Sciences (NIHS).

NIHS set up a special risk assessment committee, with consent of the chief of NIHS and the chief of Biological Safety Research Center in NIHS, and made the assessment of DCB. The committee consisted of the following members of NIHS.

Chief: Dr. A. Nakamura

Dr. I. Inoue

Dr. M. Kaniwa

Dr. Y. Kurokawa

Dr. T. Sofuni

Dr. M. Takahashi

Dr. M. Nakadate

Dr. T. Matsumura

The report of the special risk assessment committee was submitted to MHW in

Mar. 1997. Then MHW convened the specialist committee for household goods (toxicity section). The committee reviewed the above risk assessment report, and discussed with the risk management of DCB. The members are as follows;

Chief: Dr. A. Nakamura (NIHS)

Dr. S. Ishikawa (Kitazato University School of Medicine)

Ms. Y. Itakura (Japan Consumer Information Center)

Dr. I. Inoue (NIHS)

Dr. I. Uchiyama (National Institute of Public Health)

Dr. T. Matsumura (NIHS)

Dr. I. Watanabe (Tokyo College of Pharmacy)

The following assessment and proposal are conclusions of the specialist committee.

2. Basic plan of the risk assessment

Several study reports on DCB have already been compiled by authoritative organs. The main target of this risk assessment is to decide whether it is necessary to change the conclusions of these preceding studies, by reviewing new documents published after these studies, including the data of JBRC. Referred preceding study reports and new information taken into consideration are as follows.

2.1 Preceding study reports

- (1) WHO/IPCS: Environmental Health Criteria 128, CHLOROBENZENES OTHER THAN HEXACHLOROBENZENE, WHO, 1991, Geneva
- (2) S. Fairhurst, G. Girling, and J. White, 1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE - Criteria document for an occupational exposure limit, UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Books, 1994.
- (3) DFG Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area (Chairman: D. Henschler): Occupational Toxicants - Critical Data Evaluation for MAK Values and Classification of Carcinogens, Volume 4, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim (1992)
- (4) ACGIH: p-Dichlorobenzene [2/20/96]

(5) U.S. Department of Health & Human Services: Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: TP-92/10 Toxicological Profile for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, April 1993.

2.2 New information

(a) Japan Bioassay Research Center : Carcinogenicity study by inhalation of PDCB in rats & mice , 30 Nov. 1995

(b) References published in and after 1992, searched from MEDLINE and TOXILINE

(c) Information on concentrations of DCB in air in Japan

3. Conclusions of preceding study reports

(1) WHO/IPCS: Environmental Health Criteria (EHC)

(a) Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI)

The lowest reported no-observed-effect level (NOEL) in inhalation studies was 450 mg / m³ (75 ppm). Scientific basis was a report of E. Loeser and M. H. Litchfield : Review of recent toxicology studies on p-dichlorobenzene, Fd. Chem. Toxic., 21(6), 825-832 (1983)

The lowest reported lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL) in oral administration studies was 150 mg/kg/day. It was based on NTP (1987): NTP technical report on the toxicology and carcinogenicity studies of 1,4-dichlorobenzene in F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice (gavage studies), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, National Toxicology Program, US/DHHS (NTP TR 319)

"From the above NOEL and LOAEL data, TDIs were calculated at 1 mg/m³ (0.17 ppm) for inhalation exposure (using uncertainty factor = 500), and 0.1 mg/kg/day for oral administration (uncertainty factor = 1000)."

(b) Teratogenicity and genotoxicity were negative.

(c) Carcinogenicity was described as follows;

"In a bioassay for the carcinogenicity of DCB, there was a dose-related increase in renal tubular cell adenocarcinomas in male F344 rats and an increase in hepatocellular carcinomas and adenomas in both sexes of B6C3F1 mice. However, available data indicate that the induction of renal tumors by DCB in male F344 rats and the associated severe nephropathy and hyaline droplet formation are species- and sex-specific responses associated with the reabsorption of alpha-2-microglobulin."

(2) U. K. HSE (Health & Safety Executive)

(a) NOEL & LOAEL

The lowest NOEL in inhalation exposure studies was 576.9 mg/m³ (96 ppm). It was based on

Hollingsworth, V. K. Rowe, F. Oyen, and H. R. Hoyle: Toxicity of para-dichlorobenzene, Arch. Ind. Health, 14, 138-147 (1956).

The lowest LOAEL in oral administration studies was 150 mg/kg/day. It was based on the same report as (1) ECH.

(b) Teratogenicity and genotoxicity were negative.

(c) Carcinogenicity was described as follows:

"Carcinogenicity studies have been conducted in rats and mice. On prolonged oral administration DCB produced kidney tubule cell tumors in male rats and liver tumors in mice. However, the mechanism underlying these tumors suggests that these findings appear to be of no relevance to humans. In inhalation studies, no carcinogenicity was observed in animals."

(d) Occupational Exposure Standard (OES)

Taking into account the data of the inhalation exposure studies shown in (a), and non-irritating concentration in humans (50 ppm), OES was set at 150 mg/m³ (25 ppm) 8 hr TWA.

(3) DFG (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft)

(a) NOEL, LOAEL

The data on subacute toxicity studies are summarized in the table. NOEL and LOAEL are not specified in the report. From the table, however, the NAOEL in inhalation exposure studies can be taken as 450 mg/m³ (75 ppm). The basis is the report of Loeser and Litchfield (1983) shown in (1).

The LOAEL in oral administration studies can be taken as 75 mg/kg/day from the table. The basis is the following report. An increase of water consumption, and formation of hyaline droplets in kidney were observed in male rats at a dose of 75 mg/kg.

E. Bomhard, G. Luckhaus, W. -H. Voigt, E. Loeser, Arch. Toxicol., 61, 433 (1988)

(b) Teratogenicity was negative.

(c) Genotoxicity was described as follows:

"There are numerous publications which consider the question of the genotoxicity of DCB. The results are almost all negative. One study*, whose interpretation is open to doubt, provides some evidence for covalent binding of DCB or its metabolites to DNA and for efficient DNA repair in vivo. Binding to the mouse DNA could no longer be detected 72 hours after the injection. It is questionable whether this finding is of biological relevance. The question should be clarified by appropriate studies."

* G. Lattanzi, S. Bartoli, B. Bonora, A. Colacci, S. Grilli, A. Nicro, and M. Mazzullo, Tumorigenesis, 75, 305 (1989)

(d) Carcinogenicity

(i) Kidney tumor in male rats was interpreted in the same way as (1) and (2).

(ii) Liver tumor in B6C3F1 mice was described as follows:

"The currently available, very extensive studies on the induction of liver tumors in B6C3F1 mice indicate that the liver of this species reacts very sensitively to long-term exposures and to damage. Consequently, an increased incidence of liver tumors is frequently found after long-term exposure to toxic doses. It seems that there are threshold doses for the induction of these epigenetically induced tumors and that increased tumor incidences are not to be expected after exposure to doses below the threshold. In addition, it seems to be clear that tumors arising as a result of this species-specific sensitivity of the mouse cannot

be considered to reflect a risk for man."

(iii) It was also described that "it is currently unclear whether the tumors observed in oral administration of NTP study is of relevance in risk estimation for man, especially as tumors did not develop after the inhalation exposures." (In the inhalation study at insufficient exposure times, tumors did not develop.)

(e) Maximum Work area Concentration (MAK) Value

The MAK Value in work environment was set at 300 mg/m³ (50 ppm), since slight increases in organ weights were observed at 450 mg/m³ (75 ppm).

(4) ACGIH

General conclusions of the assessment are not substantially different from (1) - (3).

As for carcinogenicity, DCB was classified as A3 (animal carcinogen).

TLV - TWA was set at 10 ppm (60 mg/m³), as minimum eye irritating concentration in humans was reported to be 17 ppm.

(5) US / DHHS Toxicological Profile for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene

(a) MRL (Minimum risk level for intermediate-duration exposure)

Inhalation MRL was set at 1.2 mg/m³ (0.2 ppm).

The basis was as follows;

NOAEL = 96 ppm (Hollingsworth, et al., 1956, refer to (2) (a)) was adopted.

The concentration of 96 ppm was converted to 20 ppm, adjusting the exposure condition of the experiment (7 h/day, 5 days/week) to continuous exposure:

$$96 \text{ (ppm)} \times 7 \text{ (h)} \times 5 \text{ (d)} / 24 \text{ (h)} \times 7 \text{ (d)} = 20 \text{ (ppm)}$$

Using uncertainty factor (UF) of 100, MRL of 0.2 ppm was derived:

$$20 / 100 = 0.2 \text{ (ppm)}.$$

Oral MRL was set at 0.1 mg/kg/day.

The basis was as follows;

NOAEL = 18.8 mg/kg/day (Hollingsworth, et al., 1956) was adopted.

This dose was converted to MRF of 0.13 (mg/kg/day), adjusting the experimental

condition (5 days/week) to 7 days/week, and incorporating UF of 100:
 $18.8 \times 5 / 7 \times 100 = 0.13 \text{ mg/kg/day}$

(b) Teratogenicity and genotoxicity were negative.

(c) Carcinogenicity was described as follows;

(i) Inhalation exposure

"No evidence of carcinogenicity was observed in a 76-week inhalation study in rats by Riley et al. The reported lack of extensive organ toxicity in this study (as compared with results seen in oral studies of NTP) strongly suggests that a maximum tolerated dose (MTD) was not achieved in this study. In addition, a less-than-lifetime dosing regimen was used. These study design limitations prevent a reliable evaluation of the potential carcinogenicity of DCB via the inhalation route."

(ii) Oral administration

(ii) - 1 Kidney tumors in male rats

"EPA concluded in 1991 that tumors associated with α -2- μ -globulin and hyaline droplets are specific to species that produce this protein in large quantities and that these tumors should be distinguished from other renal tumors. EPA and CPSC (the Consumer Product Safety Commission) also concluded in 1991 that renal tumors of this kind should not be used in assessing the potential carcinogenicity of DCB in humans."

(ii) - 2 Liver tumors in mice

"Because DCB has not been demonstrated to be mutagenic in any of the microbial or mammalian systems tested, NTP(1987) has suggested that it may act as a tumor promoter and not be a direct acting carcinogen."

(ii) - 3 In spite of the above-mentioned irrelevancy of tumors in animals to humans, if a cancer risk is calculated according to a standard mathematical risk assessment procedure, VDS (Virtually Safe Dose) corresponding to a cancer risk of one to one million would be 0.000042 mg/kg/day.

4. Test results of JBRC and the assessment thereof

4.1 Summary of test results (Report of JBRC, 1995.11.30)

2-year (104-week) inhalation study was performed in rats and mice, to assess the carcinogenicity of DCB.

F344/DuCrj (Fischer) rats and Crj:BDF1 mice were used as test animals. The test was conducted using 4 groups, each consisting of 50 males and 50 females, of rats and mice, consequently 400 rats and 400 mice in total. 3 groups were exposed to DCB and 1 group was used as control.

The whole bodies of animals were exposed to DCB for 104 weeks, 5 days per week, 6 hours per day. Target concentrations were 20 ppm, 75 ppm and 300 ppm for both sexes of rats and mice. Inspection items were observation of general conditions, measurement of body weights and food consumption, hematology, blood biochemistry, urinalysis, necroscopy, organ weight measurement, and histopathologic examinations.

In rats, a survival rate of males at 300 ppm was lower due to chronic nephropathy and monocytic leukemia. However, there was no clear evidence to show that increased incidences of these lesions were caused by administration of DCB. Increased incidences of neoplastic lesions were not observed in both sexes.

As for non-neoplastic lesions, increased incidences of mineralization on renal papilla collecting tube and hyperplasia of renal pelvis urinary tract epithelium (in males at 300 ppm) were observed. Increased incidences of eosinophilic change in olfactory epithelium of nasal cavity (in males at 300 ppm, in females at 75 and 300 ppm), eosinophilic change in respiratory epithelium (in females at 300 ppm) and respiratory metaplasia of nasal gland (in females at 300 ppm) were also observed. It is considered that they were the changes caused by mild irritation to nasal cavity.

In mice, the cause of death in administered males and females was mainly liver tumors. A survival rate of administered males was somewhat lower than control. As for neoplastic lesions, increased incidences of hepatocellular carcinoma and

histiocytic sarcoma in liver were observed in males. In females, increased incidences of hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatocellular adenoma and bronchiolar-alveolar carcinoma in lung were observed. As for non-neoplastic lesions, increased incidences of central hepatocellular hypertrophy in liver (in males at 300 ppm) and mineralization in testis (in males at 75 and 300 ppm) were observed.

It has been demonstrated by these tests, that administration of DCB increased incidences of hepatocellular carcinoma and histiocytic sarcoma in liver of male Crj:BDF1 mice, and hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatocellular adenoma in liver and bronchiolar-alveolar carcinoma in lung of female mice. Therefore, the carcinogenicity of DCB has been proved.

4.2 Peer review on pathological samples

The special risk assessment committee decided that the report of JBRC was so important that it was necessary to make a direct peer review on the pathological samples, which provided a basis for the above conclusions. The committee asked for permission of JBRC and made the peer review, by which increased incidences of liver tumors at 300 ppm was confirmed, as JBRC had concluded. The members of the peer review panel were as follows;

Dr. M. Takahashi, Dr. K. Mitsumori, Dr. I. Inoue, Dr. T. Umemura (NIHS)
Dr. A. Sasaki (Sasaki Research Laboratory)

4.3 Review of the report of JBRC

4.3.1 Review on carcinogenicity

Taking into account the result of the peer review, the committee concluded as follows;

In rats, increased incidences of neoplastic lesions produced by DCB administration were not observed.

In mice, hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatoblastoma were induced by administration of DCB at 300 in both sexes.

The report of JBRC stated that DCB also caused an increased incidence of bronchiolar-alveolar carcinoma in lung. This judgment was based on the fact that an increased incidence of this tumor was observed in female mice at highest dose (4/50) compared with control and lower doses (1/50), and a significant difference was found between them in Peto test ($p=0.0377$). However, the committee judged it could not be concluded that an increased incidence of lung tumor was caused by administration of DCB, based on the following reasons.

- (1) A significant difference was not found in Fisher test on female data.
- (2) In male mice, an incidence of tumor of this kind was decreased at highest dose (control :4/49, highest dose :1/49)
- (3) Increase of incidence of the tumor in females at 300 ppm over background data was only slight.

An increased incidence of histiocytic sarcoma in liver was also observed in male mice at 300 ppm. However, Charles River Japan BDF1 mouse is known to be a species in which spontaneous generation of histiocytic sarcoma in liver is frequently observed. Besides, increase of incidence at 300 ppm over background data was only slight. Therefore, it could not be concluded that this tumor was produced by DCB administration.

Incidences of hepatocellular adenoma, which is a benign tumor, and central hepatocellular hypertrophy in liver, which is a non-neoplastic lesion, were increased only at 300 ppm.

4.3.2 NOEL and NOAEL derived from JBRC report

The committee adopted the following 3 lesions as toxic effects. The NOAELs for each toxic effect are as follows:

- (1) In mice, increased incidences of hepatocellular carcinoma and non-neoplastic hepatocellular hypertrophy were observed only at 300 ppm. Therefore, the NOAEL for liver disorder is 75 ppm.
- (2) In male mice at 300 ppm, an incidence of vacuole formation on proximal tubule epithelium was increased. In male rats at 300ppm, increased incidences of mineralization on renal papilla collecting tube and hyperplasia of renal pelvis

urinary tract epithelium were observed. Therefore, the NOAEL for kidney disorder is 75 ppm.

(3) In female rats, an increased incidence of nasal gland respiratory epithelium metaplasia was observed at 300 ppm, and eosinophilic change in nasal cavity epithelium was observed at 75 ppm and higher dose. In females, these changes showed a dose-related increase, but this tendency was small in males. Therefore, the NOAEL (=NOEL) for chronic nasal cavity mucosa tissue change is 20 ppm.

5. Results of literature review

The followings are conclusions of the review of DCB toxicity research reports up to quite recent times, searched from various databases.

(1) No new findings to suggest genotoxicity were reported

There have been many reports on genotoxicity study under various conditions, as stated in the preceding literature. Almost all results were negative.

One report gave a positive result in a micronucleus test (E. Mohtashamipur, R. Triebel, H. Straeter, and K. Norpoth, The bone marrow clastogenicity of eight halogenated benzenes in male NMRI mice, *Mutagenesis*, 2, 111-113 (1987)). However, the result of a confirmation test was negative (B. A. Herbold, p-Dichlorobenzene, Micronucleus test on the mouse to evaluate for clastogenic effects, Unpublished report, Bayer AG, Institute of Toxicology, Wuppertalm West Germany, 1988).

Because the result of Mohtashamipur et al. was not reproduced, it is regarded, from a general viewpoint, that DCB does not have genotoxicity in organisms.

(2) Two-generation oral reproductive test was reported as follows;

A test was performed in SD rats (28 rat/dose/sex) at 30, 90, 270 mg/kg/day. In both generations, no effects were observed on fertility related items. In male parents, nephrotoxicity, and kidney and liver weight increases were observed at 270 mg/kg/day. In pups (F1), liver weight increase was observed at 90 mg/kg/day. At 90 and 270 mg/kg/day, reduction of living pup at birth, increase in number of pup deceased in lactation period, reduction of body weight of pups, some signs of alteration in relation to growth observation, and damages to the kidneys of both generations were observed. Based on these results, it was

concluded that the NOAEL for fertility was 270 mg/kg/day, the NOAEL of parents F0 and F1 was 30 mg/kg/day, and the NOAEL for developmental effects was 30 ppm (N. Bornatowicz, et al., Wien. Klin. Wochenschr., 106, 345-353 (1994)). Authors estimated that 30mg/kg/day in oral was equivalent to 450 mg/m³ in inhalation.

(3) Immunotoxicity was reported as follows;

A sensitization test by Maximization method was conducted (at elicitation concentration of 25%). After 48 hours, positive reaction was observed in 5 of 24 test animals. The maximum non-irritating concentration had been confirmed to be greater than 25% (V. N. Bornatowicz, N.Winkler, and H. Maruna: Hautsensibilisierung durch 1,4-Dichlorobenzol in guinea pig maximization test, Dermatosen, 48, Heft 1, 16-21 (1995)). On the other hand, the result of an open epicutaneous test was reported to be negative (U. Schmidt: Bayer AG, Unpublished data). Therefore, sensitization of DCB is considered to be very weak.

Li et al. studied aggravating effects of DCB on cedar pollen induced allergic conjunctivitis using guinea pig as a model, and observed positive result. (G. Li, Y. Hanai, M. Miyata, S. Ishikawa, Aggravating Effects of Chloroform and P-dichlorobenzene on Experimental Allergic Conjunctivitis, Folia Ophtalmol. Japan, 45, 475-480 (1994)). Positive effects were also reported on other chemical substances in living environment, such as vehicle exhaust, organophosphorous insecticides, herbicides containing chlorine, cigarette smoke and so on. Further investigation is necessary on the mechanism and the effect on humans.

6. Conclusions of the toxicity assessment

6.1 Mouse liver tumors

The following information has been obtained relating to mouse liver tumors produced by exposure to DCB;

(1) DCB induces drug metabolizing enzymes in liver.

T. Ariyoshi, K. Ideguchi, Y. Ishizuka, K. Iwasaki, and M. Arakaki:

Relationship between chemical structure and activity. I. Effects of the number

of chlorine atoms in chlorinated benzenes on the components of drug-metabolizing system and the hepatic constituents, Chem. Pharm. Bull., 23, 817-823 (1975)

(2) DCB induces DNA synthesis (cell proliferation) in mouse liver cell.

S. R. Eldridge, T. L. Goldworthy, J. A. Popp, and B. E. Butterworth: Mitogenic stimulation of hepatocellular proliferation in rodents following 1,4-dichlorobbenzene administration, Carcinogenesis, 13, 409-415 (1992)

T. Umemura, K. Tokuno, and G. M. Williams: Cell proliferation induced in the kidneys and livers of rats and mice by short term exposure to the carcinogen p-dichlorobenzene, Arch. Toxicol., 66, 503-507 (1992)

(3) Oncogene develops in liver of certain strains of mice such as B6C3F1, in which spontaneous liver tumors occur frequently.

T. R. Fox and P. G. Watanabe: Detection of cellular oncogene in spontaneous liver tumors in B6C3F1 mice, Science, 228, 596 (1985)

(4) In rats, cell proliferation is also induced by DCB, but DCB-induced tumors are not observed. This indicates that induction of cell proliferation is not sufficient condition for carcinogenesis.

T. Uemura, et al. (1992)

(5) In the preceding review reports, the mechanism of many mouse liver tumors caused by chlorobenzenes and phenobarbital is considered to be a promotional effect of long-term administration of substances, which induce drug-metabolizing enzyme in already initiated liver.

It has been concluded that it is difficult to relate development of liver tumors in mice, which is a consequence of species-specific high susceptibility of such animals, to risk assessment for humans.

6.2 Conclusion of the specialist committee on carcinogenicity of DCB

As a conclusion, it is considered that "DCB is a non-genotoxic carcinogen in rodents and there is a threshold in its carcinogenicity".

6.3 NOAEL and UF

NOAELs for each toxicity in lifetime inhalation exposure study of JBRC (4.3.2), and NOAEL in two-generation reproductive test stated in 5. (2) were taken into consideration as shown below;

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) mouse liver disorder: | NOAEL=75 ppm |
| (2) mouse and rat kidney disorder: | NOAEL=75 ppm |
| (3) rat two-generation reproductive test: | NOAEL=75 ppm |
| (4) rat chronic nasal cavity mucosa tissue change: | NOAEL= 20 ppm |

To calculate a permissible level from these figures, the following uncertainty factor (UF) was adopted.

UF = 100: species difference (10) x individual difference (10)

Note: In the report of WHO/IPCS/DHC cited in 3. (1), Tolerable Daily Intake was calculated using the LOAEL of NTP oral carcinogenicity test and UF=1000. The basis of UF is species difference (10) x individual difference (10) x uncertainty due to taking LOAEL as a basis (10). In this study, as NOAEL was obtained by the experiment of JBRC, UF=100 was adopted.

6.4 Average tolerable concentration in air

Taking into account the above NOAELs, UF and experimental conditions, average tolerable concentration in air was calculated as follows;

- (1) In case liver and kidney disorder and two-generation effect are taken as a basis :

NOAEL = 75 ppm (450 mg/m³)

Animal test condition is 6 hr/day, 5 days/week. If the exposure is converted to 24 hr/day, 7 days/week, averaged concentration is

$$450 \text{ (mg/m}^3\text{)} \times 30/7 \text{ (hr/day)} / 24 \text{ (hr/day)} = 80.4 \text{ mg/m}^3$$

As respiratory volume of rat is 0.29 m³/day, daily intake of rat is

$$80.4 \text{ (mg/m}^3\text{)} \times 0.29 \text{ (m}^3\text{/day)} = 23.3 \text{ mg/day}$$

As body weight of female rat is 0.35 kg, daily intake per 1 kg body weight is

$$23.3 \text{ (mg/day)} / 0.35 \text{ (kg)} = 67.0 \text{ mg/kg/day}$$

Dividing by uncertainty factor of 100, TDI is calculated as

$$\text{TDI} = 67.0 / 100 = 0.67 \text{ mg/kg/day}$$

Taking average body weight and respiratory volume of Japanese as 50 kg and 15 m³ respectively, tolerable concentration in air is calculated as

$$0.67 \text{ (mg/kg)} \times 50 \text{ (kg)} / 15 \text{ (m}^3\text{/day)} = 2.23 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ or } 0.37 \text{ ppm}$$

(2) In case nasal cavity mucosa tissue change is taken as a basis:

In the similar calculation based on NOAEL = 20 ppm (120 mg/m³) and UF = 100, tolerable condition in air is given as 0.10 ppm (0.59 mg/m³).

Selecting smaller figure of the above,

"Average tolerable concentration in air is set at 0.10 ppm (0.59 mg/m³)"

7. Investigation and report on human health effects

As for details of human health effects, refer to the preceding review reports listed in 2.1.

As acute poisoning in humans, mainly caused by accidental ingestion of DCB, there have been reported such symptoms as depression of central nervous system effects, hemolytic anemia, rhinitis, tremor, dynamic ataxia, polyneuritis, jaundice, nausea, vomiting etc.

In work environment, some investigations on health effects were reported. However, there have been no epidemiological studies which evaluate the relation between health effects and exposure amounts. Reported symptoms in work environment are depression of central nervous system, dermatitis, irritation of eyes and nasal mucous membranes etc.

On the other hand, there have been no reports on health effects of low concentration, long-term exposure in living environment. Although some poisoning has been reported in short-term exposure, relation to concentration is not known.

It is concluded that assessing human risk of low concentration, long-term exposure to DCB based on these data is difficult.

8. Exposure to DCB in home

DCB concentrations in indoor and outdoor air, and personal exposure to DCB in Japan have been measured. The results are collected in the following table.

Table 1 DCB concentration in home

Room	Number of sample	Concentration (ppm, mean value in parenthesis)
Living room	349	0.00001 ~ 2.657 (0.146)
Bed room	270	0.000008 ~ 7.840 (0.332)
Kitchen	156	0.000008 ~ 2.429 (0.081)
Toilet	2	0.043 ~ 1.174 (0.609)

Higher concentrations are observed in bedrooms and toilets as shown in Table 1. This may be explained by taking mothproofers in closets or wardrobes and air fresheners in toilets as a source of DCB. However, it is difficult to estimate an accurate exposure level of humans in daily life from these data.

In table 2, personal exposure levels are listed, which have been measured by means of passive samplers worn by people of different groups, while they live their daily lives.

Table 2 Average personal exposure level

Group	Number of people	Personal exposure level (ppm, mean value in parenthesis)
Housewife	15	0.030 ~ 0.545 (0.118)
Worker	14	0.004 ~ 0.172 (0.034)
Student	12	0.007 ~ 0.101 (0.028)

In general an average personal exposure level of people staying in home for a long time is higher. An average personal exposure level of housewife was 0.118 ppm, whereas that of worker was 0.034 ppm and that of primary, junior and senior high school student was 0.028 ppm.

An average tolerable concentration in air shown in 6.4 is calculated based on life time exposure test data of animals; and corresponds to a concentration of DCB in air to which human is tolerable when exposed continuously through a whole lifetime. Although an exposure level of housewife is not considered to represent life time exposure of total population, it can be said that this level is almost the same as or a little higher than the average tolerable concentration.

9. Proposal

An average personal exposure level of people who live in general houses for a long time is nearly the same as the average tolerable concentration of DCB in air set up in 6.4. However, because the lesion which is taken as a basis of the average tolerable concentration is relatively mild, it cannot be said there is anxiety that severe damage on human health will be immediately caused at this personal exposure level. Nevertheless, considering there is the case that personal exposure levels reach relatively high values, it is necessary to proceed with reduction of DCB concentrations in indoor air, by promotion of proper use of DCB products, development of substitutes with higher safety and so on, in order to ensure safety further.

Besides, it is necessary to investigate to establish a guideline of DCB concentration in indoor air, by means of measurement of personal exposure levels in detail and so on, in order to reduce a risk of human health.

P.S.

The above assessment and proposal are based on the data and scientific judgment available at present. It is also noted that a risk assessment of DCB is now being conducted in OECD. The above assessment and proposal may be amended in case new scientific findings are obtained in the future.

p-ジクロロベンゼン (DCB) のリスク評価

1997年8月

家庭用品専門家会議 (毒性部門)

1. 経緯

平成7年11月30日付けで、中央労働災害防止協会・日本バイオアッセイ研究センターの実施した、p-ジクロロベンゼン (以下、「DCB」という。) のラット及びマウスを用いた吸入によるがん原性試験の報告が提出された。これはDCBに関する世界で最初の「吸入による”がん原性”試験報告」であった。厚生省生活衛生局生活化学安全対策室は、人の暴露の主たる経路が空气中に揮発したDCBの吸入であることを考慮し、人へのリスクを評価する必要があると判断した結果、国立医薬品食品衛生研究所 (前国立衛生試験所) に評価を委託した。国立医薬品食品衛生研究所においては、所長および安全性生物試験研究センター長の了解の下にリスク評価臨時委員会を発足させ、評価を行った。委員会構成は以下の通りである。

委員長：中村晃忠 (療品部長) (以下、50音順)
井上 達 (安全性生物試験研究センター・毒性部長)
鹿庭正昭 (療品部第2室長)
黒川雄二 (安全性生物試験研究センター長)
祖父尼俊雄 (安全性生物試験研究センター・変異遺伝部長)
高橋道人 (安全性生物試験研究センター・病理部長)
中館正弘 (安全性生物試験研究センター・総合評価研究室長)
松村年郎 (環境衛生化学部第1室長)

平成9年3月、臨時評価委員会報告が提出された。

それを受けて、家庭用品専門家会議 (毒性部門) が召集され、上記報告書に基づいて再度リスク評価と対応について論議が行われた。専門家会議のメンバーは下記の通りである。

座長：中村晃忠 (国立医薬品食品衛生研究所・療品部長) (以下、50音順)
石川 哲 (北里大学医学部長)
板倉ゆか子 (国民生活センター・消費者情報部・調査役)
井上 達 (国立医薬品食品衛生研究所・安全性生物試験研究センター毒性部長)
内山巖雄 (国立公衆衛生院・労働衛生部長)
松村年郎 (国立医薬品食品衛生研究所・環境衛生化学部第1室長)
渡部 烈 (東京薬科大学・第2衛生化学教授)

以下の評価および提言は、専門家会議の結論である。

2. 評価作業の基本方針

DCBについては、すでにいろいろな権威ある機関による評価文書がある。これらの文書の出版（起草）以後の新しい諸データ（日本バイオアッセイ研究センターのデータを含む）を勧案した時に、既存文書における評価の結論を変更する必要があるかどうか、今回のリスク評価の焦点である。以下に、（１）参考とした評価文書と（２）勧案した新情報を示す。

2. 1 参考とした評価文書

- (1) WHO/IPCS: Environmental Health Criteria 128, CHLOROBENZENES OTHER THAN HEXACHLOROBENZENE. WHO, 1991, Geneva
- (2) S. Fairhurst, G. Girdling, and J. White, 1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE - Criteria document for an occupational exposure limit, UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Books, 1994.
- (3) DFG Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area (Chairman: D. Henschler): Occupational Toxicants - Critical Data Evaluation for MAK Values and Classification of Carcinogens, Volume 4, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, Verlag Chemie, Weinheim (1992)
- (4) ACGIH: p-Dichlorobenzene [2/20/96]
- (5) U.S. Department of Health & Human Services: Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: TP-92/10 Toxicological Profile for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, April 1993.

2. 2 新情報

- (1) 日本バイオアッセイ研究センター：p-ジクロロベンゼンのラット及びマウスを用いた吸入によるがん原性試験報告、平成7年11月30日
- (2) 1992年以降の文献検索はMEDLINE, TOXLINEによった。
- (3) 日本での気中濃度に関する文献情報

3. 各評価文書の結論

- (1) WHO/IPCS: Environmental Health Criteria (EHC)

(ア) 耐容1日摂取量 (TDI)

吸入実験での最大無作用量 (NOEL) の最小値は 450 mg/m^3 (75 ppm) であるとした。この根拠となる論文は、

E. Loeser and M. H. Litchfield: Review of recent toxicology studies on p-dichlorobenzene, *Fd. Chem. Toxic.*, 21(6), 825-832 (1983) である。

経口実験での最小毒性量 (LOEL) の最小値は 150 mg/kg/day であるとした。

この根拠となる論文は、

NTP (1987): NTP technical report on the toxicology and carcinogenicity studies of 1,4-dichlorobenzene in F344/N rats and B6C3F1 mice (gavage studies), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, National Toxicology Program, US/DHHS (NTP TR 319). である。

このようなNOEL, LOAELをもとに、耐容1日摂取量 (tolerable daily intake:TDI) を吸入暴露の場合は、 1 mg/m^3 (0.17 ppm) (この場合に採用した不確実係数UF = 500) 経口暴露の場合は、 0.1 mg/kg/day (この場合に採用した UF = 1000)、とした。

(イ) 催奇形性、遺伝毒性は陰性であると結論している。

(ウ) 発がん性については、以下のように記述している。

" 1,4-DCBの発癌実験において、雄のF344ラットに腎尿細管細胞腺癌 (renal tubular cell adenocarcinoma) が、また、B6C3F1マウスの雌雄で肝細胞腺腫 (hepatocellular adenoma) および肝細胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma) が投与量に依存して増加した。しかしながら、種々のデータは、「雄F344ラットに見られた腎臓の腫瘍、随伴する重篤な腎臓の症状および硝子滴生成は、雄のラットに特異的な α -2- μ -グロブリンの再吸収に伴う反応である」ことを示している。"

(2) U.K. HSE (Health & Safety Executive)

(ア) 最大無作用量(NOEL)および最小毒性量(LOAEL)

吸入実験でのNOELの最小値は、 576.9 mg/m^3 (96 ppm) であるとした。その根拠となる論文は、

R.L. Hollingsworth, V.K. Rowe, F. Oyen, and H.R. Hoyle: Toxicity of para-dichlorobenzene, Arch. Ind. Health, 14, 138-147 (1956) であるとした。

経口実験でのLOAELの最小値は、(1) EHC と同じ根拠から 150 mg/kg/day であるとした。

(イ) 催奇形性、遺伝毒性は陰性と結論している。

(ウ) 発がん性については、以下のように記述している。

" ラットとマウスで発癌実験が行われた。長期間の経口投与によって、DCBは雄ラットに腎尿細管細胞腫瘍を、マウスに肝臓腫瘍を誘発させた。しかしながら、それらの機構を考慮すると、これらの知見は人との関連性はほとんどないと示唆される。なお、吸入実験では動物に発がん性は認められなかった。"

(エ) 労働環境基準値(OES)

(ア) に示した吸入実験データとヒトでの無刺激濃度(50ppm)を勘案して、労働環境基準 (OES: Occupational Exposure Standard) を 150 mg/m^3 (25 ppm) 8hr TWA と決めた。

(3) D F G (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft)

(ア) NOEL, LOAEL

亜急性毒性実験のデータを表にまとめている。報告中ではNOEL, LOAELを特定していないが、この表からは、吸入実験でのNOAELは 450 mg/m^3 (75 ppm) と読める。

根拠となる論文は、Loeser and Litchfield (1983) -- (1) を参照 -- である。

経口実験でのLOAELは 75 mg/kg/day と読める。下記の論文が根拠である：F344 雄ラットでは、 75 mg/kg 群においても飲水量の増加と腎臓に硝子滴の生成が認められた。

E. Bomhard, G. Luckhaus, W.-H. Voigt, and E. Loeser, Arch. Toxicol., 61, 433 (1988)

(イ) 催奇形性は陰性であると結論している。

(ウ) 遺伝毒性については、以下のように記述している。

"DCBの遺伝毒性については多くのデータがあるが、そのほとんどは陰性である。DCBまたはその代謝産物がDNAと共有結合を生成し、in vivoでDNA修復に作用を及ぼすとした論文*が1報あるが、投与後72時間で検出できなくなるなど、生物学的意義に疑問が残るので、この点を適切な研究によって明らかにすべきであろう。"

* G. Lattanzi, S. Bartoli, B. Bonora, A. Colacci, S. Grilli, A. Nicro, and M. Mazzullo, Tumorigenesis, 75, 305 (1989)

(エ) 発がん性について

(i) 雄ラットの腎臓腫瘍に関しては、(1), (2) と同様の見解を採用している。

(ii) B6C3F1マウスの肝臓腫瘍に関しては、以下のように記述している。

"B6C3F1マウスにおける肝臓腫瘍の誘導に関する近年の非常に広範な研究から、この種は長期間物質投与や長期間の肝臓障害に非常に感受性高く反応することが分かっている。その結果、毒性を生じる用量の長期間暴露によって頻繁に肝臓腫瘍の率が増加するのである。それ故、このようなepigeneticに誘発される腫瘍には閾値があり、その閾値以下の用量では腫瘍誘発の増加はないと考えられる。さらに、このようなマウスの種特異的な高感受性の結果としての腫瘍は人へのリスクに反映することはできないことは明らかであると考えられる。"

(iii) また、特に、人での主要暴露経路である吸入による発がん実験データがない（不十分な暴露期間の実験では腫瘍発生はなかった）ので、経口投与によるNTPのデータを人のリスク評価に使うことが適切かどうか分からない、とした。

(オ) 最高許容濃度 (MAK) 値

450 mg/m^3 (75 ppm) においても僅かな臓器重量増加がみられたので、労働環境でのMAK値を 300 mg/m^3 (50 ppm) とした。

(4) A C G I H

全般的な評価の結論は、(1) - (3) と大差ない。

発がん性については、A3 (animal carcinogen) に分類した。

TLV-TWAは、10 ppm (60 mg/m^3) とした。その根拠は、人での眼刺激最低濃度は17 ppm であるとするデータである。

(5) US/DHHS Toxicological Profile for 1,4-Dichlorobenzene

(ア) 最小リスクレベル (MRL: minimum risk level for intermediate-duration exposure)

吸入暴露の場合のMRLは 1.2 mg/m^3 (0.2 ppm) である、とした。

その根拠は以下の通りである。

NOAEL = 96 ppm (Hollingsworth, et al., 1956: (2) (ア) を参照) を採用。

実験条件は、7 h/day, 5 days/week の暴露条件なので、これを連続暴露に平均化すると、 $96(\text{ppm}) \times 7(\text{h}) \times 5(\text{d}) / 24(\text{h}) \times 7(\text{d}) = 20(\text{ppm})$ となる。

不確実係数 (UF) 100 を採用した結果、 $20 / 100 = 0.2$ とした。

経口暴露の場合のMRLは 0.1 mg/kg/day である、とした。

その根拠は以下の通りである。

NOAEL = 18.8 mg/kg/day (Hollingsworth, et al., 1956) を採用。

実験条件は、週5日投与であったので、これを1週間に平均化し、不確実係数100 を採用した結果、 $18.8 \times 5 / 7 \times 100 = 0.13 \text{ mg/kg/day}$ とした。

(イ) 備奇形性、遺伝毒性は陰性である、としている。

(ウ) 発がん性については、以下のように記述している。

(i) 吸入実験について: "Riley らの76週間のラットでの吸入実験では、発がん性の証拠は得られなかった。NTPの経口投与実験で見られたような広い範囲の臓器の毒性所見がこの報告には見られないので、この研究では最大耐量(MTD)群がぬけていると考えられる。また、この実験期間はラットのlife-time より短い。このように実験デザインに制限があるので、吸入暴露での発がん性の信頼できる評価ができない。"

(ii) 経口投与実験について:

(ii)-1 雄ラットの腎臓腫瘍

"EPA (米国環境保護庁) は、1991年に次のように結論した。「 α -2- μ -グロブリンと硝子滴を伴う腫瘍形成は、この蛋白を大量に産生する動物種に特異的であり、この腫瘍は他の腎臓腫瘍から区別されるべきである。」さらに、EPAおよびCPSC (消費者製品安全委員会) は同年、「この種類の腎臓腫瘍データをDCBの人での発がん性を評価するのに用いるべきではない。」と結論した。"

(ii)-2 マウスの肝臓腫瘍

"DCBは微生物および哺乳動物系を用いたいずれの系においても遺伝毒性を示さなかった。NTP(1987) はおそらく発がんプロモーターとして作用するのであろうとした。すなわち、直接に作用する発がん物質ではないと考えられる。"

(ii)-3 上のような物質ではあるが、画一的に数学的発がんリスク評価法に従って計算すると、100万分の1のがんリスクに相当するVSD(実質的安全量)は、 $0.000042 \text{ mg/kg/day}$ となる。

4. 日本バイオアッセイ研究センターの試験結果とその評価

4. 1 試験結果の要約（日本バイオアッセイ研究センター報告：平成7年11月30日より）

以下に、上記報告に記述された要約を原文のまま転載する。

p-ジクロロベンゼンのがん原性を検索する目的でラットとマウスを用いて吸入による2年間（104週間）の試験を実施した。

試験に使用した動物はF344/DuCrj (Fischer) ラットとCrj:BDF1マウスで、雌雄各群とも50匹とし、被験物質投与群3群と対照群1群の計4群の構成で、合計ラット400匹、マウス400匹を用いた。

p-ジクロロベンゼンは1日6時間、1週5日間、104週にわたり全身暴露した。投与濃度はラット、マウスの雌雄ともに20ppm、75ppm、300ppmとした。観察、検査項目は、一般状態の観察、体重、摂餌量の測定、血液学的検査、血液生化学的検査、尿検査、剖検、臓器重量測定及び病理組織学的検査を行った。

ラットでは、雄の300ppm群で慢性腎症及び単核球性白血病により生存率が低かった。しかし、これらの病変の発生が被験物質の投与によって増加したという確証は得られなかった。腫瘍性病変の発生増加は、雌雄ともに認められなかった。非腫瘍性病変としては、腎臓の腎乳頭部集合管への鉍質沈着及び腎盂の尿路上皮の過形成（雄の300ppm群）が認められた。また、鼻腔に嗅上皮のエオジン好性変化（雄の300ppm群、雌の75ppm及び300ppm群）、呼吸上皮のエオジン好性変化（雌の300ppm群）及び鼻腺の呼吸上皮化生（雌の300ppm群）が認められ、これらは鼻腔への軽度な刺激による変化と考えられた。

マウスでは、雌雄ともに投与群で肝臓腫瘍による動物の死亡が多く、雄の生存率は投与群がやや低値であった。腫瘍性病変は雄で肝臓の肝細胞癌と組織球性肉腫の発生増加が認められた。また、雌では肝細胞癌、肝細胞腺腫及び肺の細気管支-肺胞上皮癌の発生増加が認められた。非腫瘍性病変としては、肝臓に小葉中心性の肝細胞の肥大（雄の300ppm群）、また、精巣に鉍質沈着（雄の75ppm群及び300ppm群）が認められた。

以上のことから、p-ジクロロベンゼンの投与はCrj:BDF1マウスの雄に肝臓の肝細胞癌と組織球性肉腫、また、雌に肝臓の肝細胞癌と肝細胞腺腫及び肺の気管支-肺胞上皮癌の発生を増加させ、p-ジクロロベンゼンのがん原性が証明された。

4. 2 病理標本 Peer Reviewの報告

臨時リスク評価委員会は、日本バイオアッセイ研究センター報告の重要性に鑑み、その判断の根拠となった病理標本を直接に検討（ピアレビュー）する必要があると判断し、センターに要請した結果、その機会を得た。その結果、肝臓の発生が300ppm群で増加したとする結論が確認された。なお、ピアレビューは以下のメンバーによって行われた（高橋道人病理部長、三森国敏病理部室長、井上達彦毒性部長、梅村隆志毒性部主任研究官、前川昭彦佐々木研究所病理部長）。

4. 3 日本バイオアッセイ研究センター報告に関する評価

4. 3. 1 がん原性の評価

以上のレビュー結果を受けて検討した結果、以下のように評価した。

ラットにおいては、DCB投与による腫瘍性病変の増加は確認できなかった。

また、マウスにおいては、雌雄ともにDCB投与により、300ppm群で、肝細胞癌および肝芽細胞腫が誘導された。

センター報告は、マウスの雌の最高用量群における肺の細気管支-肺胞上皮癌の増加(4/50)を対照群などの結果(1/50)と比較し、Peto検定での有意性($p=0.0377$)を根拠に、DCB投与がこの腫瘍の発生を増加させたとしているが、次の理由から肺の腫瘍増加がDCB投与に起因すると断定することはできないと判断した：

- (1) 雌のデータのFisher 検定では有意差はなかった。
- (2) マウスの雄では最高用量群で同種の腫瘍発生が減少している(対照群：4/49、最高用量群：1/49)。
- (3) 雌の300 ppm群での腫瘍増加はバックグラウンド・データをわずかに上回る程度である。

また、雄の300ppm群で肝臓の組織球性肉腫の増加がみられた。しかし、Charles River Japan BDF1 マウスは肝臓の組織球性肉腫の自然発生の多い系であることが知られており、しかも、300 ppm群に見られた増加はバックグラウンド・データをわずかに上回る程度であるので、この増加がDCB投与に起因すると断定することはできなかった。

なお、良性腫瘍である肝細胞腺腫、および非腫瘍性病変である肝臓の小葉中心性肝細胞肥大は300ppm群のみで増加した。

4. 3. 2 センター報告から得られた最大無作用量(NOEL)および最大無毒性量(NOEL)

次の3点をDCBによる毒性作用として採用した。それぞれの毒性作用に係わる最大無作用量は以下の通りである。

(1) マウスにおいて肝臓腫瘍および非腫瘍性の肝細胞肥大が300 ppm群のみに認められた。従って、これらの肝臓障害に関するNOELは75 ppm である。

(2) マウス雄の300 ppm群で、近位尿細管上皮の空胞発生頻度が増加した。また、ラット雄の300 ppm群で、腎乳頭部集合管への鉍質沈着、腎盂の尿路上皮の過形成の増加がみられた。従って、これら腎臓障害に関するNOELは75 ppmである。

(3) 特に雌ラットにおいて、300 ppm群では鼻腺呼吸上皮化生が認められ、鼻腔上皮のエオジン好性変化が75ppm 群まで認められた。この変化は雌では用量に依存してその変化の程度も強くなっているが、雄ではこの傾向は低かった。これらから、慢性鼻腔粘膜組織変化のNOEL (\equiv NOEL)は20 ppmである。

5. 文献調査結果

種々のデータベースを検索し、ごく最近までのDCBの毒性研究報告を調査した結果、以下の結論を得た。

(1) 遺伝毒性を示唆する新しい知見はなかった。

従来の種々の評価文書にも述べられているように、多様な試験系による数多くの遺伝毒性試験結果が報告されているが、そのほとんどは陰性結果である。

小核試験において陽性結果の報告 (E. Mohtashamipur, R. Triebel, H. Straeter, and K. Norpoth, The bone marrow clastogenicity of eight halogenated benzenes in male NMRI mice, *Mutagenesis*, 2, 111-113 (1987)) が1報あるが、その後の追試結果では陰性であったと報告されている (B. A. Herbold, p-Dichlorobenzene, Micronucleus test on the mouse to evaluate for clastogenic effects, Unpublished report, Bayer AG, Institute of Toxicology, Wuppertal, West Germany, 1988)。

このように、Mohtashamipurらの試験結果には再現性が得られなかったので、総合的に判断すれば、DCBは生体内において遺伝毒性を有しないものと考えられる。

(2) 2世代の経口繁殖試験について以下の報告があった。

実験は、SDラット (28匹/群/性) を用い、投与量30, 90, 270 mg/kg/dayで実施した。その結果、両世代の生殖関係に変化はみられなかったが、親動物の雄の270 mg/kg群で腎毒性と肝・腎重量の増加、仔動物 (F1) では肝臓重量の増加が90 mg/kg群で観察された。また、90および270 mg/kg群で出産時の生存仔数の減少、授乳期間における死亡仔数の増加、生存仔の体重減少、仔の発育観察項目での変化、両世代における腎変化が観察された。以上の結果から、生殖試験でのNOAELは270 mg/kg/day、F0, F1の親動物のNOAELは30 mg/kg/day、発育に関するNOAELは30 mg/kg/dayと結論された (N. Bornatowicz, et al., *Wien. Klin. Wochenschr.*, 106, 345-353 (1994))。著者らは、経口での30 mg/kg/dayは気中暴露ではおよそ450 mg/m³ (75 ppm) に該当するとしている。

(3) 免疫毒性について以下の報告がある。

Maximization法による感作性試験 (惹起濃度25%) が実施された。48時間後の観察で24匹中5匹に陽性反応がみられた。なお、最高無刺激濃度は25%以上であることが確認されている (V. N. Bornatowicz, N. Winkler, and H. Maruna: Hautsensibilisierung durch 1,4-Dichlorobenzol in guinea pig maximization test, *Dermatosen*, 43, Heft 1, 16-21 (1995))。一方、open epicutaneous test では陰性であった、とされている (U. Schmidt: Bayer AG, Unpublished data)。以上から、DCBの感作性は極めて弱いと考えられる。

李らは、スギ花粉症モルモットモデルを用いてDCBによるアレルギー性結膜炎の増悪効果を調べ、陽性結果を認めた。(李 勤、花井義道、宮田幹夫、石川 哲: 環境中の有機塩素化合物の実験的アレルギー性結膜炎への影響—クロロホルムおよびp-ジクロロベンゼンについて、*日本眼科紀要*, 45, 475-480 (1994))。なお、自動車排気ガス、有機燐殺虫剤、塩素系除草剤、たばこの煙など他の生活環境化学物質にも同様の効果が報告されている。その機構やヒトへの影響について今後さらに検討する必要がある。

6. 毒性評価の結論

6. 1 マウスの肝腫瘍に関する考察

DCB暴露によるマウスの肝腫瘍について、以下のように考えられている：

(1) DCBは肝臓の薬物代謝酵素を誘導する物質である；

T. Ariyoshi, K. Ideguchi, Y. Ishizuka, K. Iwasaki, and M. Arakaki:
Relationship between chemical structure and activity. I. Effects of the number of chlorine atoms in chlorinated benzenes on the components of drug-metabolizing system and the hepatic constituents. Chem. Pharm. Bull., 23, 817-823(1975)

(2) DCBはマウス肝細胞のDNA合成(細胞増殖)を誘導する物質である；

S. R. Eldridge, T. L. Goldworthy, J. A. Popp, and B. E. Butterworth:
Mitogenic stimulation of hepatocellular proliferation in rodents following 1,4-dichlorobenzene administration. Carcinogenesis, 13, 409-415(1992)

T. Umemura, K. Tokumo, and G. M. Williams: Cell proliferation induced in the kidneys and livers of rats and mice by short term exposure to the carcinogen p-dichlorobenzene. Arch. Toxicol., 66, 503-507(1992)

(3) B6C3F1などの自然発生肝癌多発系マウスの肝臓では発がん遺伝子が発現している；

T. R. Fox and P. G. Watanabe: Detection of cellular oncogene in spontaneous liver tumors in B6C3F1 mice. Science, 228, 596(1985)

(4) ラットにおいてもDCBによって細胞増殖が誘導されるが、腫瘍の発生は観察されない。細胞増殖の誘導が腫瘍発生 of 十分条件ではないと考えられる；

T. Umemura, et al. (1992)

(5) 従来からの評価文書においては、クロロベンゼン類やフェノバルビタールによるマウス肝細胞癌の多くは、すでにイニシエートされた肝臓における薬物代謝酵素誘導物質の長期間投与によるプロモーション作用によるものと考えられている。

すなわち、このようなマウスの種特異的な高感受性の結果としての肝腫瘍発現を人へのリスク評価に反映することは困難である、とされている。

6. 2 DCBの発がん性に関する本専門家会議の結論

結論として、「DCBは齧歯類での非遺伝子傷害性発がん物質であり、その発がん性には閾値がある」と考えられる。

6. 3 最大無毒性量 (NOAEL) および不確実係数 (UF)

日本バイオアッセイ研究センター実験から得られた、吸入生涯暴露実験における各毒性指標のNOAEL値(4. 3. 2参照)および5. (2)に記述した2世代繁殖試験からのNOAEL値を考慮した。以下に、その値を再録する：

- (1) マウス肝障害: NOAEL=75 ppm
 (2) マウスおよびラットでの腎障害: NOAEL=75 ppm
 (3) ラット2世代繁殖試験: NOAEL=75 ppm
 (4) ラット慢性鼻腔粘膜組織変化: NOAEL=20 ppm

これらの値から許容量を求めるにあたって、以下の不確実係数(UF)を採用した。

$$UF = 100 : \text{種差}(10) \times \text{個体差}(10)$$

注: 3. (1)に記したWHO/IPCS/EHCでは、NTPによる経口発がん実験の最小毒性量(LOAEL)値とUF=1000を用いて耐容1日摂取量を算出している。その根拠は、種差(10) x 個体差(10) x LOAELを根拠とすることによる不確定性(10) = 1000、というものである。今回、日本バイオアッセイ研究センター実験からNOAELが求められたので、UF=100を採用した。

6. 4 耐容平均気中濃度

このNOAEL, UF 値と実験条件を考慮して、耐容平均気中濃度を以下のように算出した。

- (1) 肝臓・腎臓障害および2世代影響を基礎とした場合:

$$NOAEL = 75 \text{ ppm } (450 \text{ mg/m}^3)$$

動物実験条件は、6 hr/day 5 days/week であるので、これが1日24時間、1週7日間に平均化して暴露されたと考えると、平均化した暴露濃度は、

$$450(\text{mg/m}^3) \times 30/7(\text{hr/day}) / 24(\text{hr/day}) = 80.4 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ となる。}$$

ラットの呼吸量は0.29 m³/dayであるので、ラットの一日当たりの摂取量は、

$$80.4(\text{mg/m}^3) \times 0.29(\text{m}^3/\text{day}) = 23.3 \text{ mg/day である。}$$

雌ラットの体重は0.35 kgであるので、体重1 kgあたりでは、

$$23.3(\text{mg/day}) / 0.35(\text{kg}) = 67.0 \text{ mg/kg/day となる。}$$

これを不確実係数100で除し、TDIを求めると、

$$TDI = 67.0 / 100 = 0.67 \text{ mg/kg/day となる。}$$

日本人の平均体重を50 kg、一日当たりの呼吸量を15m³すると、耐容気中濃度は、

$$0.67 (\text{mg/kg/day}) \times 50 (\text{kg}) / 15 (\text{m}^3/\text{day}) = 2.23 \text{ mg/m}^3 \text{ となる。}$$

ppm換算では、0.37 ppmということになる。

- (2) 鼻腔粘膜組織変化を基礎とした場合:

同様に、NOAEL値 = 20 ppm (120 mg/m³) とUF=100を基に計算した耐容気中濃度は、0.10 ppm (0.59 mg/m³) である。

すなわち、これらの中の小さい数値を選び、

耐容平均気中濃度を、0.10 ppm (0.59 mg/m³) とした。

7. ヒトの健康影響に関する調査・報告

ヒトの健康影響に関しては、詳細は2. 1に掲げた既存評価文書を参照のこと。

DCBの急性中毒（おおくは誤飲による）症状として、中枢神経作用抑制、溶血性貧血、鼻炎、ふるえ、運動失調、多発性神経炎、黄疸、吐き気、嘔吐などが報告されている。

作業環境における健康影響調査の報告はあるが、疫学的に暴露量との関係を評価できる論文はない。なお、中枢神経抑制、皮膚炎、眼刺激、鼻粘膜刺激、などの症状が報告されている。

他方、一般生活環境における低濃度・長期間暴露での健康影響に関する報告はない。短期暴露での中毒報告はあるが、濃度との関係が不明である。

結論として、これらのデータからヒトでの低濃度長期暴露のリスクアセスメントを行うことは困難である。

8. 家庭内でのDCBの暴露実態

日本国内で、屋内外環境中のDCBの気中濃度や個人暴露量の実測データが報告されている。以下の表は、それらの結果をまとめたものである。

表1 家庭内DCB濃度

部屋	試料数	濃度(ppm: カップ内は平均値)
居間	394	0.00001 ~ 2.657 (0.146)
寝室	270	0.000008 ~ 7.840 (0.332)
台所	156	0.000008 ~ 2.429 (0.081)
トイレ	2	0.043 ~ 1.174 (0.609)

表1から、寝室とトイレの気中濃度が高いことが分かる。このことは、タンスや衣装箱中の防虫剤とトイレの芳香剤が発散源であるとすれば理解できる。しかし、これだけから通常の生活における人の暴露量を正確に算出することは難しい。

表2は、パッシブサンプラーを着けて通常の生活をしてもらい、暴露濃度を測定した結果である。

表 2 平均個人暴露濃度測定結果

対象者	人数	暴露濃度 (ppm: カッコ内は平均値)
主婦	15	0.030 ~ 0.545 (0.118)
勤労者	14	0.004 ~ 0.172 (0.034)
生徒	12	0.007 ~ 0.101 (0.028)

一般的に家庭内で長く生活する人（例えば、主婦）ほど平均暴露濃度は高いといえる。すなわち、主婦の平均暴露レベルは0.118 ppmであるのに対し、勤労者では0.034 ppm、小・中・高校生徒では0.028 ppmであった。

6. 4で示した耐容平均気中濃度は、生涯暴露動物実験のデータから一生涯平均して継続的に暴露される気中濃度としての耐容値を算出したものである。主婦の暴露濃度が全人口の生涯暴露の様式を代表するものではないと考えられるが、この数値はほとんど耐容濃度と同等か少し上回る程度のものである、といえる。

9. 提言

我が国において一般住宅内で長く生活する人の個人暴露濃度の平均値は、設定したDCBの耐容平均気中濃度（6. 4参照）とほぼ同程度であるが、設定の根拠となった病変が比較的軽微なものであることから、この暴露濃度において直ちに重篤な健康被害を引き起こすおそれがあるとはいえない。しかしながら、個人暴露濃度は使用状況によっては比較的高いレベルに達しているものもあるので、より安全を期するためには、DCB製品の適正使用の推進、より安全性の高い代替品の開発などによって、DCBの室内濃度の低減を進めることが必要である。

また、健康リスクを低減するための方策として、より詳細な個人暴露濃度に関する実態調査を実施する等して、DCBの室内濃度指針値の設定について今後検討していく必要があると考えられる。

追記：

以上の評価および提言は現時点でのデータと科学的判断に基づいたものである。また、現在、OECDにおいてもDCBのリスク評価が行われていることを追記する。今後得られるかもしれない新しい科学的な知見次第によっては、この評価および提言は修正される。